

## A TEXAS PIANIST.

Monston Girl Scores a Great Success in Berlin.

Helena Lewyn, a Texas girl, is one of the latest of the American "invaders" to make an impression on music-loving Germany. After four years of study in Berlin, supplementing her work since childhood at her home, she has made her professional debut and scored a distinct success, which she has been offered a number of professional engagements in Europe, which would occupy three years, but she has declined them to accept an invitation from Prof. Damrosch to play in New York at his spring festival next April. She has been the pupil of Godowski and has studied composition under Stillman Kelly, an American who has added to his reputation by his work in this country. After her first appearance on the public stage in Berlin she gave, by request, last fall concerts at Homburg, Baden-Baden and Bad-Nauheim, at each of which she was enthusiastically received. Her concert in Berlin at the end of last month attracted much attention from the masters, and they declared that the brilliant promise of her early years is being well fulfilled. She has a repertoire of extraordinary length and variety, considering her youth—she is in her twenties—and few women students have had the reputation that has been accorded her. Her technique has been pronounced almost flawless, her execution brilliant and sentimental. The young woman is from Houston, where her family lives. Her concerts have been attended by many of the American colonies here and elsewhere in Germany, and they felt a pride in the newest success of their compatriot. Miss Lewyn is a typical western girl in size and strength, which is of no small aid in the rendition of some of the heavy, more difficult movements of the old composers.

## Legal Information

That a riparian owner conveys electric power generated by the fall of the stream, to non-riparian land, for use, is held, in *Mentone Irrig. Co. vs. Redlands Electric Light & P. Co.* (Cal.), 100 Pac. 1052, 22 L. R. A. (N. S.) 382, not to render his use of the water for generating it unlawful.

A riparian owner is held, in *Miller vs. Madera Canal & Irrig. Co.* (Cal.), 99 Pac. 502, 22 L. R. A. (N. S.) 391, to be entitled to enjoin the diversion of flood waters of a river, which annually flow over his land, bearing fertilizing material, and irrigating it sufficiently to make it productive, whereas, should the flow cease, the land would become arid and greatly depreciated in value.

An abutting owner is held, in *Tomlin vs. Cedar Rapids & I. City R. & Light Co.* (Iowa), 120 N. W. 93, 22 L. R. A. (N. S.) 530, to be entitled to no damages for the construction of an interurban electric railroad along a strip of land which was formerly a street, where the municipality had vacated the street, and granted the fee thereof to the state and a right of way along the strip to the railroad company.

The question of the negligence of a passenger on a sleeping car of a vestibule train, who, upon the train's approaching a stopping place in the night, goes upon the platform, and stumbles over a package placed by the porter near the top of the steps after opening the door and raising the trapdoor over the steps, so that he falls off the train and is injured, is held, in *Johnson vs. Yazoo & M. Valley R. Co.* (Miss.), 47 So. 785, 22 L. R. A. (N. S.) 512, to be for the jury.

A complaint which states, in substance, that the defendant, a banker and man of wealth and influence in a community, maliciously established a barber shop, employed a barber to carry on the business, and used his personal influence to attract customers from the plaintiff's barber shop, not for the purpose of serving any legitimate purpose of his own, but for the sole purpose of maliciously injuring the plaintiff, whereby the plaintiff's business was ruined, is held, in *Tuttle vs. Buck*, 17 Minn. 145, 119 N. W. 946, 22 L. R. A. (N. S.) 599, to state a cause of action.

**A Garrick Incident.**  
The picture of Garrick in the witless box, tongue tied and smothered with confusion, is an amazing one, for Garrick, who was speaking was concerned was the pride of London. Members of parliament envied him his powers. Burke envied him. There is that instance in parliament when during a heated debate a member moved that the gallery be cleared. This was ordered to be done, and the strangers with drew, all save Garrick. Still the member objected. Then up spoke Burke. Would it be fair to exclude from their debate the master of eloquence, the genius who taught them the art of speaking? he demanded. For himself he was proud to acknowledge his indebtedness to Garrick. Fox followed in the same strain. And Fowles. The house then voted that the "stranger should remain." And Garrick did not budge.—St. James Gazette.

**Winning Pa Over.**  
Angry Father—Perhaps you didn't throw that snowball through the window, young man, but I've a good mind to thrash you on general principles. Johnnie—If I knew dead sure it wouldn't hurt me as much there as on some other places I wouldn't mind the thrashing, pa.—Boston Herald.

**When Resolutions Are New.**  
"The psychological moment comes for much."  
"That's right. Almost any town could be voted dry about the 1st of January."—Louisville Courier Journal.

Be kind to your kin who are coal dealers. They will be the ones who will own new automobiles next summer.

## "KING BEEF IS DEAD; LONG LIVE THE HEN!"

**B**YCOTT beef! All hail the hen! The consumer's determination to force down the price of the meat packer's product has an entirely different purpose in view, but the plan is working admirably for the exaltation of Secretary James Wilson's feathered friend, the great American hen.

Here are some facts about the things you eat at the breakfast table: Eggs form a tremendous part of a city breakfast. Scrambled, fried, poached and boiled. So many eggs in fact, that on some mornings, when the egg eaters are extremely busy, the eggs would reach in a line, laid end to end, several miles. The size of the omelet these eggs would make varies according to the deftness of the cook, but if two eggs will make an omelet six inches long by two and one-half inches wide—a very fluffy one, indeed, but entirely possible, then all the eggs that came into a city on record egg-import day would make an omelet fifty feet wide and 337 feet long.

The ordinary man who can afford two eggs at this season when eggs are being classed with precious stones, may have two boiled eggs for breakfast, and eat them entirely unconscious of the fact that one of them may have come from Texas and the other from Alabama. Yet such could be true and very probably is true a great thousand times a year.

Now, eggs are not always just eggs. There are many varieties, as a glance at the commission men's list will show. For instance, there are fresh gathered extras, which are the real thing in eggs, and are known to the common or garden personage as a "fresh egg." There are also "fresh gathered storage." These are also packed with a view to size and color and are further divided into "packed firsts" and "packed extra firsts." "Fresh gathered firsts," "fresh gathered seconds," and "fresh gathered thirds" follow with only a tinge of difference in size, color and price. The rear guard of the high grade eggs is brought up with "fresh gathered dirties, No. 1," and "fresh gathered dirties No. 2."

And then comes the division given over to refrigerator eggs and stored away eggs. The "refrigerators" run in five classes, three of which have of the better grade. Then come refrigerator seconds and thirds—and the procession is brought up with "lined firsts" and "lined seconds."

There is a lot of talk about germs in milk these days. Everyone knows the herculean efforts being made to protect folks from unclean milk, tuberculous cows, and the like, but the germ is more active than the much talked-of flea, as a glimpse at his ability to raise and provide for families will show.

A germ simply breaks in two and becomes two germs. They break in two and become four germs, they break in two and become eight germs, sixteen germs, thirty-two germs, sixty-four germs, one hundred and twenty-eight germs and so on—and the remarkable part about it is that they increase almost as rapidly as the words are written down. Milk is a great place for germs, although it is very true that some of the germs of milk—



such as those which are found in the lactic acid in the milk—are life-giving and healthful, so when the health officer says "there are three million germs in this quart of milk," he does not mean necessarily that there are three million life destroyers there.

Ten thousand people handle Washington's milk, that is, they help shove it along from cow to front door. Tons of ice are used daily in getting the milk from the outlying farms on the railroad. A squad of inspectors meet the milk every morning and check it off, so that every can may be traced direct to the original farm whence it came.

Before the anti-meat movement started people expected to eat about 200 pounds of meat a piece a year. Now, of course, they are expected to eat none at all, according to the leaders of the great movement. Some of those who have delighted in heavy breakfasts and have had a club steak and "trimmings" every morning for years may think that steaks are indispensable, but the figures don't show it—not by a jugful. The hotel men and luncheon men are pretty good judges of this thing, and they say that about one-tenth of the meat only is eaten at breakfast. Still, if you had to pay the check every morning you would have a nice little item to attend to.

"Brown the wheats!" A city's stack of wheat cakes, buckwheat cakes and other delicious things of the sort would make a mighty nice warm blanket on a cold night. The theory that a newspaper reporter and a prepared food salesman worked out while waiting for a plate of hot cakes in a hotel restaurant the other day was that if all the hot cake flour in the city was apportioned off into parcels representing the average morning consumption, the cooks could mix and bake a stack of wheats a thousand feet high. Of course, all that includes cornmeal, patent pancake flour and the rest of them.—Washington Post.

## A WINTER ON NEW YORK ROOFS



### to FIGHT CONSUMPTION

A Radical Test of the Fresh Air Cure.

There were no hills in Babylon. This was a great relief to the queen, who had lived all her life in the highlands. She grew ill for want of the pure air and the restful solitude of the hills. So the king built the Hanging Gardens.

Hills are more numerous in New York. Babylon in all her glory had no elevated gardens equal to those of the great modern city. They cover a thousand roofs. Many of them are for pleasure only, amid the enchantment of music and brilliant electric lighting.

But many also are for health. These are the roof sanitariums, and their near relatives, the roof playgrounds. They are in some cases one and the same thing. They are recent developments of the mighty crusade for health in the city.

All the public schools that have been built lately or are building now in Manhattan have on their roofs great glass-covered solariums, which are gymnasiums and playgrounds. In the new Bellevue Hospital an extensive space on the roof is devoted to the solarium—one of the great features of the city's chief hospital. It is large for some hundreds of patients to sit or lie in the open air.

On the roof of a tall apartment house that overlooks the beautiful south end of Central Park, from near Fifth avenue, there are two tents. These tents have been the homes of two men for several months, their sleeping quarters throughout the winter. In the daytime the men recline in chairs outside the tents. Their meals are usually brought up to them. These men have faith that tuberculosis can be cured by the air of New York City.

There are 20,000 consumptives in New York whose names are recorded at the City Board of Health. Many of these are too poor to go where they would find better conditions for recovery. And this class is too numerous to be cared for in the sanitariums that the city can control through its charities. Hence, the roof solarium, and the heavily-cloaked invalid sitting all day in the quiet corner of the public park.

Dr. James Alexander Miller established the clinic at Bellevue and is its director.

"The home treatment of tuberculosis in the tenement houses of this city, or on their roofs, is only a makeshift," says Dr. Miller. "It is not an adequate substitute for the sanitarium."

"That the roofs of tenement houses have been quite largely used is due to the fact that no other suitable place near the patient's home was available for securing a restful spot where he could breathe the outdoor air. Dirt and dust, objections of tenants or landlords, and interference or danger from rowdy neighbors, often render the tenement roofs impossible. The patient is then advised, and, if necessary, assisted, to move to a place near one of the public parks, or where he can secure the use of a suitable roof."

"After a positive diagnosis of tuberculosis has been made at the clinic the physician goes over carefully with the patient the general principles of the treatment, emphasizing the dangers of infection and the way to avoid it and the necessity of painstaking perseverance to obtain a maximum of fresh air, rest and good food. The dangers of dirt, darkness, poor ventilation, overeating, insufficient or improper food, irregular or vicious habits in undermining the general health and so hurrying the progress of the disease, are taught to the patient. This may be called the first lesson, and the nurse then takes the task of drilling these principles constantly and repeatedly in the house with both the patient and his family."

"By means of an inexpensive steamer chair and suitable wraps, the patient may rest out of doors, on the roof, very comfortably, and should sleep there during the summer months. In some cases we secure for the patient the sleeping bag and reclining chair or hammock that will make him comfortable while taking the rest cure on the roof."

"The great principles of sanitary treatment: An open-air life by night as well as day and an abundance of nourishing food. Simple as a matter as this appears, it is difficult enough to carry out in a sanitarium, and these difficulties are much intensified in the home. Intelligent co-operation on the part of the patient and his family and a period of time amounting at the least to six months, and generally a year or more, are required for successful treatment."

### Other Interests.

"Just a word, my dear."  
"Yes?"  
"Can't I interest you in votes for women?"  
"Not until after I get my winter furs."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**Wouldn't Know the Difference.**  
"I couldn't get a box."  
"Then we shall have to sit in the orchestra?"

"I'm afraid so, my dear. Try it once. You can get just as poor a view of the stage if you sit sideways."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**The Height of Lustiness.**  
Motionless Mike—"Arry, d'yer see that 'ere purse?"  
Motionless Mike—"Yes."  
Motionless Mike—"Ain't it just our luck ter 'ave our 'ands in our pockets?"

### SPLINTERS.

The apple pie is not always known by its fruit.

When a man puts you on the back he is trying to juggle the coins in your pocket.

A high hat has helped many a man by where he would fall down with a derby.

The things that you need the least are the things that you try the hardest to get.

The pen may be mightier than the sword, but nothing short of an axe will do for some people.

A girl may have a beautiful carriage, but that does not prevent her from wanting an automobile.

Quiet out in the country? Rurality—Oh, no; I've got my mother-in-law, a parrot and a phonograph out there.

### A Waste of Money.

Hub—Reckless and extravagant—If when did I ever make a useless purchase?

Wife—Why, there's that fire extinguisher you bought a year ago; we've never used it once.

**The Waiter's Resolution.**  
Diner—Hey, what do you mean by keeping me waiting so long for those oysters?

Waiter—Sorry, sir, but I can't bring you any oysters. I've resolved to be kind to dumb animals this year.—Brooklyn Citizen.

**Caliber of Firearms.**  
In the United States and Great Britain, caliber of small arms is commonly expressed in decimals of an inch, otherwise in millimeters; calibers of ordnance in inches or centimeters.

## A NATIONAL DISGRACE.

United States Leads All the World in Number of Murders.

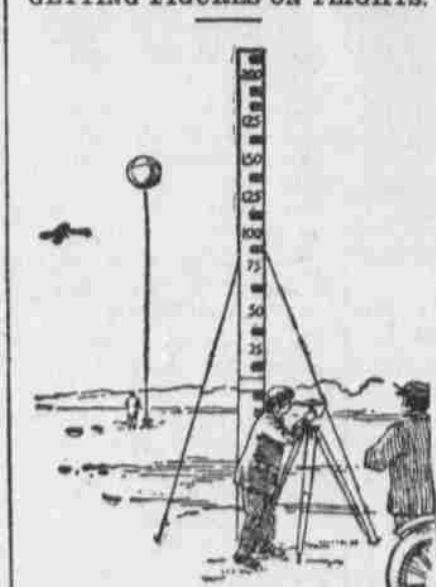
That the number of criminal homicides in the United States each year is practically forty-three times greater than in Canada and eight times greater than in Belgium, which has the greatest number of any European country; that in the United States the average criminal serves but seven years of a life sentence, and that at the present time only about one murderer in every seventy-four is punished, were statements in an address delivered by Dr. Andrew D. White, former president of Cornell University and former ambassador to Germany and Russia. He said:

"The number of felonious homicides per year per million population for various countries follows: Canada, 3; Germany, 4 to 5; England and Wales, 10 to 11; France, 14 to 15; Belgium, 16; United States, more than 129. These figures are based on an average taken for eight years."

"It seems impossible that on one side of an imaginary line homicide could be so much more prevalent than on the other, as in the case of Canada and the United States. But the reason is that on one side law prevails and not chaos, and that on the other side has taken place a break-up in the administration of criminal law."

"By far the greatest of all causes is the fact that the administration of criminal law has become simply a game. A trial is a game between two or three lawyers; the whole thing has become very much a farce."

### GETTING FIGURES ON FLIGHTS.



The photograph was taken at the moment Rougier was passing the indicator during aviation week at Brescia, Italy. England's first permanent aviation field has a complete system of height-measuring devices also.—Popular Mechanics.

### PROGRESS OF THE DAY.

The wheat business in Argentina is growing more rapidly than that of any other country.

The German army is using paper kettles which are said to be of Japanese invention.

Wheat exports of this country are declining because the home consumption is increasing.

For brewing purposes in the United Kingdom last year 62,971,755 pounds of hops were used.

## TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT.

How a Girl and Her Photograph Led to Two Courts-martial.

A girl and her photograph were the innocent cause of two courts-martial at Boston recently, and the effects of which may be long continuous. The girl's name is Dorothy Healer and her home is at Evanston, Ill.

Recently Miss Healer paid a visit to an uncle in Boston and a chance visitor at the latter's home was Dr. Edward S. Cowles, middle-aged and married. He greatly admired Miss Healer, who is a pretty young girl of 18 and the daughter of a soldier who fell fighting in the Philippines. One day he took her photograph from her uncle's home and is said to have boasted, while exhibiting it, that his manly pulchritude had charmed her.

Miss Healer was engaged to Past Assistant Surgeon Ansey H. Robnett, formerly of the Charlestown navy yard, and acquainted him with the conduct of Dr. Cowles. There was a dance given at the Charlestown navy yard, to which Dr. Cowles was invited by one of the officers. There he encountered Dr. Robnett and the latter's intimate friend and master of ceremonies, Paymaster George P. Auld. An altercation ensued, and during an interchange of back-hand courtesies Dr. Cowles was ejected by Auld, aided and encouraged by Dr. Robnett. The following day the latter said things to Dr. Cowles over the phone and demanded that he return at once the picture of Miss Healer.

The dignity of Dr. Cowles was insulted and he lodged a complaint which resulted in the Secretary of the Navy administering a reprimand to Paymaster Auld and Dr. Robnett, and in transferring the latter to Newport naval station. The wife of Dr. Cowles was not placated by this punishment, and went to Washington, where her



MISS DOROTHY HEALER.

representations resulted in the ordering of courts-martial for Auld and Robnett. There were three charges against the officers—conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; assault, and falsehood. The last charge was eliminated by the judge advocate.

The affair created a good deal of interest in Boston, and also in the naval set in Washington. To the layman who can handle such affairs without recourse to the courts and without undue publicity the whole matter seems trivial. It seems like a tempest in a teapot.

**The New Don't Worries.**  
The dog is in the pantry.  
The cat is in the lake.  
The cow is in the hammock—  
What difference does it make?

I joined the new Don't Worry Club  
And now I hold my breath;  
I'm so scared for fear I'll worry  
That I'm worried most to death.  
—The Congregationalist.

**Incandescent Light Beneficial.**  
According to a French scientist, the rays from incandescent lights are beneficial to human health, destroying bacteria, stimulating circulation and cellular activity and reducing pain.

**Strength.**  
The man who can cling to a good resolution is stronger than the low-brow who is able to lift a kitchen range.

**Different.**  
Irate Customer—See here! That student lamp you sold me a week ago is no good. It won't work.  
Dealer—Beg pardon, sir. I ought to have told you it was a college student lamp.—Puck.

**The Helping Hand.**  
"It makes no difference, mein friend, dot you work in a sweatshop. Chust step inside, und for five cents I gif you de best handkerchief in der city for wiping off all dot sweat."—Puck.

## NOW AND 10 YEARS AGO

Writer in Review of Reviews Compares To-Day's Prices With Those of 1900.

### HIGHER THAN IN WAR TIMES.

Proper Standard of Living Cannot Be Maintained by the Average Wage Earner.

Agnes C. Laut in the Review of Reviews gives an illustration of the exorbitant advance in the cost of living, not based on theory, but dealing in facts such as every householder in these days is compelled to face. As compared with ten years ago, she says: "The increase in the simplest articles for mere subsistence is marked not by cents and fractions of a cent, but by 25, 50 and 100, and, in the case of lard, actually 200 per cent \* \* \* and this increased cost of living falls on the average wage earner, especially the office worker, who has no labor union to send his market value up—falls with the heavy hand of a tax collector in time of war, or tribute levied by a conqueror. As a matter of fact, with the exception of two or three staples, like cotton and wheat, prices are higher to-day in America than they have ever been in time of war. Never has the country been so prosperous. Never has there been vaster abundance of all the staples supplying human subsistence, yet never in the history of America have all the staples of living gone to such a level of extortionate prices."

The Russell Sage foundation report on the standard of living in 1907 said that it required no statistician to show that \$600 and \$700 a year was wholly inadequate to maintain a proper standard of living, "and no self-respecting family should be asked or expected to live on such an income." The committee expressed the opinion that with an income of between \$700 and \$800 a family can barely support itself, provided it is subject to no extraordinary expenditure. Statistics show that the average income of a worker in the United States does not begin to equal \$800 a year. It is really under \$600. But take as illustration an income between \$600 and \$700, with the family unit as five—two parents and three children. A few years ago a family of this size could lease apartments at \$14 or \$16 or \$18 a month, in a typical city. To-day decent sanitary surroundings will cost from \$25 to \$30 a month—\$300 to \$360 a year—one-half of the income. It is estimated that where the income ranges from \$600 to \$900 a year, with a family of five, 50 per cent must go for food. Add thereto the rent, and so there is left but \$150 to \$200 at the outset for clothing, illness, fuel, carfare, education, insurance and incidentals. At present prices the absolute minimum at which a family of five can be clothed is \$100 a year. Economists figure that a man can be poorly fed at 20 cents a day; adequately fed at 25 cents. With a family of five this means \$38 a month. So the writer says:

"Screw it down as you will, you cannot keep your family of five in health and keep the food bill below \$400. If you screw your food bill lower somebody is going to be skimped as to brain and brawn. Screw your rent below \$300, somebody must pay carfare, or take lodgers, or live in dark rooms for low rent. Pay for plain but adequate food and housing and you are coming out with a deficit on incomes and from the \$900 income with less than \$200 left for clothes, carfare, fuel, clothing, education, illness, incidentals."

At many of the cooking schools to-day beginners are compelled to care for themselves at an absolute limit of 6 cents a day for raw material, out of which they cook nutritious food. At a later day, the estimate is increased to 12 cents a day. But taking the lowest possible limit (6 cents) for bare material, handled with all the knowledge and care of science, the low wage earner is unable to meet the conditions, or, if he were, with a family of five, his food bill is equivalent to \$300 a year. It is readily seen at his best the small wage earner will need his entire income for fuel, food and rent, leaving clothing and other incidentals of living to be met with a deficit. The result is, poorer housing, overcrowding, with nothing for education, health, recreation—just plain underfeeding, tainted food, child labor and other attendant ills. Where the income runs to \$1,500, better housing and better clothing is essential, so that the wage earner can move in the sphere to which his position entitles him. No matter how economical he may be, fully \$1,100 of his income is absorbed in essentials, and there are still the items of education, illness, insurance, recreation, wear and tear and savings. All the resources of economy must be brought into play by him to make ends meet.

**Daily Thought.**  
You leave an impression with every thought you think. Like tiny rippling rills of water they steal unconsciously out to mingle in the great ocean of thought on which mankind travels.

### SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

British brewers last year used about 63,000,000 pounds of hops.

Almost two-thirds of the world's petroleum is produced by the United States.

Much of the Southern Pacific Railroad in Mexico will be laid on dwarf oak ties from Japan.

Many thousands of electrical horse power are now used for mining purposes in the Klondike.